The Examiner relies primarily upon the Examples in each of these references; the Examiner's position is set forth in the Action and will not be repeated here except as necessary to an understanding of Applicants' traversal which is now presented.

Traversal

The Invention

A major feature of the present invention resides in the finding of a particularly excellent emulsion for use with a compound capable of increasing photographic speed, i.e., the present invention is characterized by ***the combination of*** a "compound capable of increasing photographic speed" and an emulsion as specifically recited in claim 1.

In more detail, claim 1 calls for an emulsion described in the following language:

> "consisting of a photosensitive silver halide emulsion wherein 50% or more in number of all the silver halide grains are occupied by tabular grains having (111) faces as main planes, the tabular grains:
>
> (i) composed of silver iodobromide or silver chloroiodobromide;
>
> (ii) having an equivalent circle diameter of 1.0 μm or more and a thickness of 0.15 μm or less; and
>
> (iii) composed of core portions of 0.1 μm or less thickness free of growth ring structure and composed of silver iodobromide and shell portions having ten or more dislocation lines."

As can be seen, 50% or more in number of all the silver halide grains are occupied by tabular grains having (111) faces of main planes, composed of:

(i) silver iodobromide or silver chloroiodobromide;

(ii) having an equivalent circle diameter of 1.0 μm or more and a thickness of 0.15 μm or less; and

(iii) having core portions of 0.1 μm or less thickness free of growth ring structures and composed of silver iodobromide and silver portions having ten or more dislocation lines.

The Prior Art

None of Bringley '564, Bringley '180 or Allway disclose the structure or constitution of the emulsion grains of the present invention.

None of Bringley '564, Bringley '180 or Allway suggest that all of the characteristics of the emulsion grain for the present invention are necessary to achieve the results of the present invention, i.e., are result-effective variables. More specifically, the Examiner's particular attention is directed to element (iii) in claim 1 which specifically recites that the tabular grains are:

> "(iii) Composed of core portions of 0.1 μm or less thickness free of growth ring structure and composed of silver iodobromide and shell portions having ten or more dislocation lines."

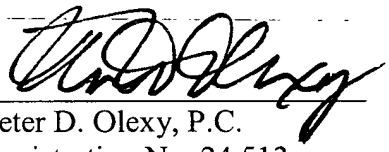
None of the three references relied upon by the Examiner disclose or suggest this limitation. Further, none of the three references relied on by the Examiner provide any motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to select an emulsion having properties (iii) above discussed.

Accordingly, lacking disclose of such limitations or a motivation to use such an emulsion, Applicants respectfully submit that quite clearly the anticipation rejection is improper and, should the Examiner consider taking an obviousness rejection based on the prior art relied upon, an obviousness rejection would be improper.

Applicants further wish to emphasize that when an emulsion in accordance with the present invention, namely an emulsion in accordance with claim 1, *satisfies all of elements (i) to (iii)* specified in claim 1 and the same *is used in combination with* the "compound capable of increasing photographic speed" in a silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material, it is only then that one can achieve or reach a silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material that shows high sensitivity, provides excellent graininess and exhibit high sharpness. These effects of the present invention are nowhere disclosed nor suggested in any of the three references relied upon.

Applicants have carefully reviewed the prior art and the claims herein, and respectfully submit that the anticipation rejection is improper and should be withdrawn and further submit, should the Examiner contemplate an obviousness rejection, that the same is improper.

Respectfully submitted,



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